

ADVENTIVE RECORDS OF *ERIOCHLOA CONTRACTA* (GRAMINEAE) IN THE UNITED STATES.—The main distribution of *Eriochloa contracta* Hitchc. is Kansas and Missouri, south to Louisiana and Texas, and west to Arizona and Colorado. The species is occasionally adventive elsewhere. A new record for Indiana is as follows: *E. E. Terrell* and *F. G. Meyer* 4319, Aug. 28, 1970, abundant for about 50 yards along roadside of route 460 about 0.2 mile west of its junction with route 462, Harrison County, Indiana (distributed to IND, NA, US). As it was abundant at this southern Indiana site, it is possible that it may persist or spread. *G. N. Jones* (*Flora of Illinois*, 3rd ed., 1963) reported the species from two counties in southern Illinois.

There are specimens in the U.S. National Herbarium which represent new states not listed in Hitchcock's "Manual of Grasses of the United States" (1951, rev. by Chase). These represent adventive occurrences and are as follows: ALABAMA. *C. M. Wilson*, July, 1947, "eastern central Alabama"; MISSISSIPPI: *W. C. Young*, Sept. 1955, 40 acres or more in natural stand near Clarksdale [northwest]; *H. J. Jacob* 784, Aug 29, 1954, dry soil, Doddsville, Sunflower County [northwest]. In addition, there are three collections from three counties in central California which also represent adventive or introduced occurrences. *Munz & Keck* (*A California Flora*, 1968) noted it as occasional in the state.

Hitchcock's Manual cited it as being adventive in Virginia, apparently on the basis of the following specimen: *S. F. Blake* 11675A, Aug. 7, 1933, one plant only in center of unfinished new highway near Glencarlyn, Arlington County, Virginia. This single plant collection should not have been considered an extension of range.—*Edward E. Terrell*, *New Crops Research Branch, Crops Research Division, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland* 20705.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *CHAMAESARACHA* (SOLANACEAE) FROM TEXAS.—During a revisionary study of *Chamaesaracha*, two heretofore undescribed species were encountered. My revision of the genus will not appear for several months, and it seems advisable to report these taxa at this time. Also, both species have appeared in *Correll and Johnston's Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas* (1970; p. 1741), and this will validate the two taxa.

CHAMAESARACHA edwardsiana Averett, sp. nov. Herba perennis. Folia subsessilia 2.7—7.0 cm longa 0.7—1.5 cm lata lance-linearia vel rhombica integra vel plus minusve lobata glabra. Chromosomatum numerus $n = 24$. Type: TEXAS: Travis Co.: $\frac{1}{2}$ mi E of Pedernales River on Hwy 620, 28 June 1968, *J. E. Averett* 289 (Holotype, TEX; isotypes, GH, MO, SMU).

Primarily on limestone soil in the Edwards Plateau of Texas. The species is probably most closely related to *C. coronopus*, differing from the latter in having glabrous, entire leaves. It is also related to *C. pallida*, differing in the narrow, linear-lanceolate, glabrous leaves.

CHAMAESARACHA pallida Averett, sp. nov. Herba perennis. Folia subsessilia 2.0—3.5 (—4.0) cm longa 1.0—1.5 cm lata rhombica vel late lanceolata integra vel sinuato-repanda dense stellato-pubescentia. Chromosomatum numerus $n = 36$. Type: TEXAS: Presidio Co.: SW edge of the Cuesta del Burro Mts., 35 mi SW of Marfa on Hwy 2810, 24 July 1966, J. E. Averett 155 (Holotype, TEX; isotypes, GH, MO, SMU, US).

Chamaesaracha pallida is a rare species of Trans-Pecos Texas and northern Mexico, mostly confined to limestone soils. The species has its closest affinity with *C. edwardsiana*. However, a dense stellate pubescence is typically found in *C. pallida*. Some specimens of *C. edwardsiana* and *C. coronopus* have considerable pubescence, but not so much as *C. pallida*.—John E. Averett, Department of Botany, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 78712; present address, Department of Biology, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 63121 and Missouri Botanical Garden.

A NEW VARIETY OF CAREX BICKNELLII FROM ARKANSAS.—Three collections of *Carex bicknellii* Britt., by Dr. Delzie Demaree from river terraces in Prairie and Lonoke Counties, Arkansas represent a superficially puzzling variation because of its resemblance, in its large, nearly nerveless perigynia, to *C. brittoniana* Bailey. The latter characteristic and the fact that the perigynia are only partially translucent, are also suggestive of the northeastern *C. merritt-fernaldii* Mack., in which, however, the perigynia are much smaller (4—5 X 2.5—3.5 mm). This variant may be known as: **CAREX BICKNELLII** Britt. var. **opaca** F. J. Herm., var. nov. A varietate typica recedit perigyniis valde concavis (margine externo excepto) ventraliter vix aut haud nervatis, inter achaenium et alam suberosis, margine interno viride, externo hyalino. ARKANSAS: Prairie Co.: Demaree 60141. Holotype: US.

Differing from the typical form in having the perigynia (5.5—7 mm long, 4—4.75 mm wide), strongly concave rather than “very flat,” opaque (except for the outer margin), faintly if all nerved ventrally, corky between the achene and wing, and the inner margin green, only the outer hyaline.

ARKANSAS: PRAIRIE COUNTY: river terraces (never plowed), rice region, Hazen, May 10, 1969. Delzie Demaree 60141 (HOLOTYPE: US), 57815 (NY), 55595 (G), and low, wet ground, Ulm, May 9, 1937, Delzie Demaree 14915 (Hermann Herb.); LONOKE COUNTY: common on terraces in wet areas, rice region, Charlisle, Delzie Demaree 57794 (USFS).—Frederick J. Hermann, Forest Service Herbarium, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, 80521.